

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A machine of one-horse power will keep 200,000 watches going.

—Type made from paper is the latest novelty. A process has been patented in England by which large type can be made from paper.

—It is admitted by foreign electricians that the progress made in the United States in the use of electricity is far in advance of that of any other nation.

—In a paper on injurious insects, Prof. J. A. Lintner placed the total number of insect species in the world at 60,000. Of these found in the United States, 7,000 or 8,000 are fruit pests, and at least 210 attack the apple.

—Scientists claim that a tide mill located at the Bay of Fundy would generate 700,000 horse-power twelve hours a day. This distributed electrically would save the coal supply.

—Sometimes the pressure of an artesian flow of water results from a gas pressure instead of from a high level of water. Dakota, for instance, has an artesian well 600 feet deep with 250 to 280 pounds pressure, but there are no high places near by to give this head of water.

—The Electrical Review says that the usefulness of the lightning-rod is becoming so generally understood that the agents find their vocation a trying one. Fewer and fewer rods are manufactured each year, and "the day will come when a lightning-rod on a house will be regarded in the same light as a horseshoe over a man's door."

—It is said that the big cattle ranches of the far West and Southwest are breaking up. A year ago the Niagara Land and Cattle Company, which has become bankrupt, refused \$1,000,000 for its property. Instead of the big companies swallowing the little ones, it is thought that the tendency is toward the breaking up of the big ranches into smaller ones.

—An infant loses from three to six ounces in weight during the first four to six days; by the seventh day it should have gained its birth-weight; from that to the fifth month it ought to gain about six ounces per month, or about six drachms a day; after the fifth month, about four drachms a day; at the fifth month it ought to have doubled its birth-weight, and in sixteen months quadrupled it.

—A chemical explanation of Ireland's distress is that it is due to too exclusive subsistence upon potatoes. Though a beautiful luxury, this food supplies too little nutrition to support people either in a half-starved and dissatisfied condition. It is probable, therefore, that Ireland's woes would be greatly relieved if the productive soil and climate were applied to the growth of nutritive cereals instead of the tubers.

—The latest idea in the direction of waterproof foot-wear is a shoe made with a stout calfskin vamp, seamless, underlying which is a vamp of thin rubber, and between and the lining, which is of stout canvas. The bottom of the shoe has a rubber interlining between the outer and the inner soles, and the shoe is about as near waterproof as a leather shoe can be. It is said to wear well and preserve its waterproof qualities for an indefinite period.

—A sound lesson from a fog gives no trustworthy indication of the direction of its source. A recent writer gives two cases by his own experience near Newport when the wind from a fog-borne at Beaver Tail seemed to come from several directions, each ten or fifteen degrees apart, and there is a well-known case where a transatlantic steamer, bound to New York, going direct but slow, and sounding her whistle, finally picked up a pilot who declared he had heard the blast for half an hour around him in a circle.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Pulling weeds is not so unpleasant work, particularly when they grow on a pretty little widow's house. —*Philo.*

—Many a broadcloth husband owes his prosperity to the fact that he married a gingham girl. —*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—The man who has walked barefooted over the burning sand of the desert always knows all about the times "that tried men's souls." —*Philo.*

—"Nothing is more pernicious than the habit of contradicting doubt," remarked a father to his spendthrift son. "Don't you think expanding them is a little worse?" asked the latter. —*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Some people are so sanguine in this world that they think they can plant a handful of seed in a snow-drift and gather a car-load of strawberries the day after the first thaw. —*Baltimore American.*

—"Ma, did that comedy you saw last night make all the folks cry?" "Why, no, my dear, I never laughed so much in all my life." "Well, pa told Mr. Jones everybody in the theater sat in tears." —*Philo.*

—"Would the ladies be in favor of a uniform marriage law, do you think?" asked a member of Congress of one of his fair constituents; and she replied: "Very likely, if the uniform were a pretty one and had a handsome man in it." —*Philo.*

—"Tea, Johnny, do you remember the proverb I gave you yesterday?" "Johnny—N'm, m." "Speech is silver and silence is gold, is it not?" "Yes, ma'am." "Well, pa told Mr. Jones everybody in the theater sat in tears." —*Philo.*

—"How are you and your wife coming on?" asked an Austin gentleman of a colored man. "She has run me off, boss." "What's the matter?" "I is to blame, boss. I give her a splendid white silk dress, and she got so proud she had no use for me. She said I was too dark to match de dress." —*Tea's Siftings.*

—"You have mentioned several times during the evening," observed one of an audience to a lecturer, "the word periphrasis. Would you kindly inform me of its precise meaning?" "Certainly," said he, "it is simply a circumlocutory and pleonastic circle of oratorical sonority circumscribing an amount of ideality lost in verbal profundity." —*Philo.*

—Anxious Father.—"I wish you would tell me what to do with my boy. He is wilful, disobedient and surly. I send him down with a horse-boy a dozen times a week, and sometimes look him in the coach-house for half a day to discipline him, but it does no good; he comes out as defiant as ever. What does such a boy need?" Rev. Mr. Surpluse (decidedly).—"He needs a change of fathers."

## STORIES OF ELEPHANTS.

The Elephants in Which the True Animals Were Held by the Ancient Forests.

The ancients, who were sparing in their praises of the dog, (by far the largest part of the world has always allowed him as the very type of domesticity), could not speak too highly of the elephant. The elder Pliny, who was a diligent collector of anecdotes rather than an observer, surpasses himself when he speaks of the animal. He places him as unquestionably next to man. Intelligence, obedience, memory, ambition, justice, honesty, prudence and justice are among the catalogue of virtues which he ascribes to these creatures. He even declares that they are religious, worshipping the stars, the sun and the moon, an assertion in which he is followed by Plutarch and Elian.

The stories which he tells of their sagacity and aptitude for acquiring accomplishments are marvellous. That they should go through the motions of a dance or a gladiatorial combat is credible. Bucephalus tells of one which he saw in Turkey that danced and played at ball. But our faith is taxed when we read of four elephants walking on tight ropes, carrying another in a litter. Yet the testimony of the ancients as to this particular accomplishment is very strong. Possibly the funambulism of elephants is one of the lost arts of antiquity. Writing also is an accomplishment which we fear the animal no longer acquires. Mucianus, the friend of Vespasian, knew of an animal which could write Greek hexameter, not, however, out of its own head; and we have a pathetic story of one which, having been beaten for being somewhat backward in its recitation, the elephants own the human trait of having doubts among them—was found diligently copying its task by night. It was, however, in a sterner character than that of dancer or scholar that antiquity best knew the elephant. He was a most formidable implement of war. The Carthaginians were the first to utilize him in European warfare, and it is a remarkable fact that they, and they only, have been able to educate the African species of the race for human uses.

It may be doubted, indeed, whether the military utility of the animal compensated for the enormous expense and trouble which he must have caused. The establishment of the elephants but one almost before he began his campaign he would certainly have found it impossible to feed them. Their use, indeed, in Western warfare has not been frequent. Of the latest occasions of their employment seems to have been by the Emperor Claudius when he invaded Britain in the third year of his reign. They are still found, but for show rather than use, in the military establishments of the East. But it is clear that they could not exist in the face of the arms of precision.—*London Spectator.*

## LIFE IN HINDOSTAN.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) Lady Writes of Her Home in the Jungle.

Miss Mary Graybill, one of the missionaries stationed in India for the past known as Graybills, writes very interesting letters to her family in this city. It is now over four years since she went to Hindostan, in company with the Rev. Mr. Graybill, formerly pastor of the Church of Christ, and his wife. The place at which Miss Graybill is now located is in the heart of India, on the line of the railroad which is to be built from Bombay directly across the continent. The children of the Sunday-schools of the denomination in the United States contributed a fund of some four thousand dollars with which to erect a house for this mission, and in her last letter she modestly tells how the work was done.

It appears that she had to serve as architect, master, builder and general house mechanic. First, she bought four yoke of buffaloes to do the teaming; then she had her husband and herself and that part of the country. She employed a hundred natives, or nearly that number, whom she taught to quarry stone, which had to be hauled several miles, and to make brick, first tramping the mud, fashioning it into bricks, and then burning them, using the trunk of the trees for fuel. The trunks of the trees were laboriously laid down into bands for the floors, roof, etc.

It takes a Buffalo girl three feet thick wall three feet below ground and as much above, this solid base wall being deemed necessary to keep out the white ants, which are a great pest of the country. Evidently, too, Miss Graybill ingeniously relates that an Englishman visitor inquired who had been the engineer, and expressed much surprise when she told that she had directed the work herself.

It takes a Buffalo girl to hold her own among the heathen, or any where else. Incidentally Miss Graybill states that one of a German missionary living some forty miles distant was killed by a tiger. She attended the funeral, making the journey through the solid jungle, and she says that she saw the buffaloes, with the chance of being sprung upon by that or some other tiger at any moment. Such is life in the wilds of Hindostan.—*Buffalo Courier.*

## VALUABLE ADVICE.

An Experienced Detective Offers a Suggestion to Housekeepers.

"There are only ten persons in a thousand who, when they hear grating noises in their house, do not immediately make a light to find out the cause," said one of the detectives of a private agency. "This is the most absolute piece of folly a sane person can commit, and yet it occurs naturally. But let me tell you that when you hear any noise that indicates the presence in your house of a person who has no business there, first take the precaution to put on the light. Then, if you want to search for the thief, do not let him know the house better than any intruder, and the chances are that if you keep quiet the intruder will expose himself either by showing a light or stumbling over something. Then you have the advantage of knowing his position without his knowing yours."

"There is many a murdered man in his grave to-day who would have been alive had this advice been followed. What can be more preposterous than the idea of a man in his right mind (knowing that if a burglar is in his house and is discovered he will take desperate means) actually offering himself as a target by appearing with a light in his hand, which does no more good than to betray his presence, as it is only natural that he can not see three feet beyond the rays of the light. Take the record of murders committed where only burglar was intended, and you will find that three-quarters of them are due to the folly of searching for the burglar with a light." —*N. Y. Sun.*

## A LAWYER'S STORY.

How He Prevented a Proud Woman From Seeking for a Divorce.

A well-known Chicago lawyer recently told the following story, taking good care to conceal the identity of all parties at interest: "A year or so ago a married woman called at my office and requested a private interview. She belonged to the best social circles, and her husband was a man of means. I had known husband and wife, and the entire family, for many years. When we were alone the woman said to me: 'I suppose you know what I am here for?'"

"I certainly do not, madam," I replied.

"Well, I want a divorce, and I want you to get it for me. My mind is made up, and I won't stand it any longer."

"I questioned her as to the cause of her sudden determination, learned that she had just had one of a series of rows with her husband, growing out of almost nothing at all, and I told her to say nothing about her interview with me, but to call the next day, when, having carefully considered the matter, she would call on me to the best course to pursue. She left in good spirits, and when she came to my office the following day she was perfectly free from excitement. She had left it all to me, and had not worried about her case."

"I asked her to suggest an easy way by which she could rid herself of an uncongenial husband—I say uncongenial, because that was the only objection to him. He was a straightforward, level-headed man of dollars and cents, while she was a brilliant, high-strung woman, fond of society. After a few preliminary remarks I referred to the object of her calling, and told her point-blank that she was foolish to bring a divorce suit against her husband, nearly grown, and had no right to attach a stigma to their heritage. She was obdurate for a long time, but at length concluded to leave the case in my hands and went away, but at the same time declared most positively that she would never again live with her husband."

"Then I called on the husband, and told him I had been retained by his wife to bring a suit for divorce against him. He was angry, and said emphatically that he hoped I would go ahead and win the suit. Then I took him in hand, showed him the effect of such a suit on the children he loved, and the effect it might have on their mother. At first he would scarcely listen to me, but presently blurted out: 'They're just like her. They don't resemble me at all.'"

"Yes, that is true," I replied. "They are as bright as any children I ever saw. They get their brightness from their mother, not from you, and you are justly proud of them for that very reason. Now, I want you to give me \$200, and I will send your wife away for a time until this thing blows over."

"I won't give you a cent!" "Very well; then the whole story will be printed to-morrow. Good day." "I haven't got \$200 in my pocket." "How much have you got?" "Only about \$100."

"Give me that now and I will call and get the rest to-morrow." "Very reluctantly he counted out and handed me the money. The following day I called and got \$100 more, and in a few days his wife and children left the city to visit relatives and have not since returned, although the husband and father supplies them, with ample means through me. There may or may not be a reconciliation, but at all events I have been the means of preventing a sensational divorce suit, and have protected the good name of a most deserving family. And yet most people say and think that a large dwelling and good over domestic strife. I what dilapidated. But this appearance is deceptive; for the walls being of wood, they look old in a few years, and become blotched and seared by the weather. The roof is of the same material, or in the case of the principal building, either of red tile or slate. Sometimes the dwelling-house is painted white, when the effect is to relieve the sober aspects of the groups. The walls are made of stout and thoroughly waterproof, plank about four inches thick being used in their construction. These planks are placed edgewise on one another, crossed and counter-jointed at the angles and the seams with dry moss. A skin of this wood is placed over the outside, while the interior is lined smoothly with boards. Inside there is an air of comfort and cleanliness. A table stands in the center of the chief room, and along the wall a bench runs, which serves for chairs, of which there is usually a deficiency. From pots on the floor, fry is sometimes tramped upward to the roof, giving the room a white and refreshing look. Not infrequently the worthy farmer is proud to have the dresses of his daughters hung in conspicuous positions, in that order which call may see the damsel as well provided with garments to suit the case of a matrimonial alliance. The cow-houses are generally an improvement on those usually seen in England and Scotland. The building is larger and more space is allowed to each animal, while a clean wooden floor is ordinarily beneath the cattle. Little or no bedding is given. The level of the cow-house is, in most cases, raised high enough to allow a space beneath, into which the manure is regularly dropped through an opening in the floor.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## TREATMENT OF BABIES.

Why the Nerves and Faculties of Little Ones Should Not Be Aroused.

Little children beginning to notice, and to babble, and utter monosyllabic utterances, are so engaging that the temptation all the time is to wake up their faculties; they are always on exhibition, always being roused up to show their pretty ways, to admiring friends, constantly on the alert, and dandled and played with, when they had far better be left lying quietly in the crib.

A very great deal in the direction of training can be accomplished by accustoming the baby to the still in its cradle when awake. Anxious mothers, on the watch for every movement, are far too apt to take the child up the moment it moves or awakens; it looks so pretty and endearing, with the pink color in its little cheeks, and the bright eye opening with awakening interest. It is very tempting to take it up and toss it around, sing to it, make all those many unmeaning noises which some mothers are so fond of, and which, in fact, are so annoying, as it is the fashion to say, or so soothing, that few reflect how had all this excitement and turmoil is for the nerves, or trace the connection between the noisy chirping and tossing of the play-hour and the restless, uneasy sleep in the evening. It is not a welcome fact, but it is a very pregnant one, that the less babies are talked to and moved the first year, the better. All success in training them, indeed, depends upon this calm letting them alone, leaving the nerves unwrought upon, and allowing the little frame time to become accustomed to this rest, rising world of ours.

The children of the working poor are in this respect far better off than those of the well-to-do; for later they miss much in the culture of good habits, they are, as babies, left so much alone, that take them all in all, they are peaceable and quiet. One rarely hears the charming or seasick talk of walking up and down all night with a fretful, restless baby. One of the consequences of poverty is that their children are left in peace, for the reason that no one has the time to spend on exciting them. It may be a negative training that they get, but it is the very best sort of training for the baby under a twelvemonth, and one that may be very advantageously copied by mothers and nurses.

—*Janet E. Hunt-Ross, in Denore's Monthly.*

—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Blackburn, of Springfield, O., have a week-old baby which weighs just a pound and a half. The boy is perfectly formed and looks healthy. A lady's ring will go over a foot and up the leg to the body. The parents are large and healthy.

## INDIAN TIGRERS.

How They Spear Pumas and Jaguars in this Ripe Forest.

A couple of spears, one long and one shorter, made the equipment of the tigrero. Their dogs were big, sleek, long-haired animals, were evidently related to the coyote. Dangerous rather than savage, not prone to bark, they perform the role of house dogs badly. The dog assured us that puppies will not bark at all unless taught by others. But they learn at once, thus differing from the thoroughbred coyote, which can only howl and whimper in the first generation of domesticity, and seldom succeeds in learning a true bark until the third.

We asked why our dealer was granted for a slain puma, and but fifty cents for a jaguar, seeing that the latter animal is so much more dangerous and destructive. It appears that, in the fashion of hunting, which these Indians obstinately adhere, the less terrible beast causes the greater loss of life. Tigreros go in couples, the head man in advance with his two spears, the subordinate following with his machete or chopping-knife. The jaguar is easily tracked, and does not go far when roused. So soon as it is thoroughly conveyed to his mind that these intruders wish to see him personally he turns with a roar that always gives sufficient warning to such practiced slinkers. A moment afterward he comes trotting up. The foremost Indian kneels, holding a spear in either hand, the long one thrust out and the companion stands at the side. The jaguar does not pause, but gathering himself up, cleaves the air in a mighty bound, his fore legs wide asunder and claws hooked to the ground. Very soon does it happen that the long spear falls to transfix his unprotected chest, or the shorter one his throat.

Such is not the puma's conduct. When disturbed he skulks swiftly through the brushwood, and if he is not caught, he will make a dash for it. In following a jaguar dogs are seldom hurt, for he disregards them, and they have no need to press him. But the puma turns constantly, maddened as a hound, and speeds on again. Even if wounded he is slow to stand; but when brought to bay at length it is a more deadly risk to face him. For this combat the spears are useless. Springing with his paws crossed, the puma would dash head on. His feet firmly planted, knife in his left hand, machete in his right, the Indian stands forward. He has one blow, in mid-air. If it fails—if the skull be not cleft like an apple—brute and man roll over his own enemy. At such a time the comrade seldom wanted in jaguar hunting would be invaluable. But when an Indian sets out intentionally to track a puma he goes alone. So did his fathers and so does he.

Very rarely a jaguar springs with his paws crossed, and then there is waiting in the tigrero's hut. For the spears upon which he relied are twisted from his grasp, and the huge beast falls upon him kneeling. If the comrade with the machete be true the tiger has probably two victims instead of one. The single chance of these Indians lies with their dogs, and it is but a very small one. Jaguars are thus uncomfortable habit are scarce, however—if it be more than an accident. None of the rancheros' Indians had seen a case, though that fact proves little. Witnesses of the phenomenon rarely survive.—*Belgravia.*

## COMFORTABLE HOMES.

Interior Arrangements of a Norwegian Farm House.

The first impression of an ordinary Norwegian farm house, is not very favorable. A cluster of houses, small people say and think that a large dwelling, which generally looks somewhat dilapidated. But this appearance is deceptive; for the walls being of wood, they look old in a few years, and become blotched and seared by the weather. The roof is of the same material, or in the case of the principal building, either of red tile or slate. Sometimes the dwelling-house is painted white, when the effect is to relieve the sober aspects of the groups. The walls are made of stout and thoroughly waterproof, plank about four inches thick being used in their construction. These planks are placed edgewise on one another, crossed and counter-jointed at the angles and the seams with dry moss. A skin of this wood is placed over the outside, while the interior is lined smoothly with boards. Inside there is an air of comfort and cleanliness. A table stands in the center of the chief room, and along the wall a bench runs, which serves for chairs, of which there is usually a deficiency. From pots on the floor, fry is sometimes tramped upward to the roof, giving the room a white and refreshing look. Not infrequently the worthy farmer is proud to have the dresses of his daughters hung in conspicuous positions, in that order which call may see the damsel as well provided with garments to suit the case of a matrimonial alliance. The cow-houses are generally an improvement on those usually seen in England and Scotland. The building is larger and more space is allowed to each animal, while a clean wooden floor is ordinarily beneath the cattle. Little or no bedding is given. The level of the cow-house is, in most cases, raised high enough to allow a space beneath, into which the manure is regularly dropped through an opening in the floor.—*Chambers' Journal.*

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## Spring Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES have been coming in for the past week, and will continue for two weeks, when we will have on hand the most complete line of

Footwear, Furnishing Goods and Hats, in Central Kentucky. We have taken special pains in selecting this stock to get the most Stylish, Durable and Comfortable Shoes in the market.

Bear in mind that we handle the best brands, such as J. N. Cloy's, Zeigler Bros., N. Hess & Bro., and other excellent brands that are first-class and warranted.

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Canned Goods, such as Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Peaches, &c.

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are marvels of Beauty and Style that can not be excelled. BEST BRANDS of CALICOES, such as Manchester, Merrimac, Cocheaga, Hamilton, Pacific, Etc. All five cents per yard and new spring styles. We have just received a full and complete stock of

## MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

and we earnestly ask every lady to examine this stock before buying elsewhere, as you will certainly save money by so doing. We lead the market in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Trunks, Valises, &c.

—We CAN SAVE YOU FROM TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR on every pair of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes you buy from us.

RAMSEY & OLDHAM, Proprietors "Busy Bee" Cash Store.

## THE CORNER SADDLERY. W. B. WHITE

ANNOUNCES TO THE TRADE that he has a large and well selected line of

## CLOTHING, Gents' FURNISHING Goods, HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES.

Etc., in which you can find the

## BEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES, AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

FOR CASH. He does not intend to be undersold, and to his customers he says, he will give you full value for every dollar invested with him, and he urges you to give him an early call.

W.



# THE CLIMAX.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
—BY THE—  
CLIMAX PRINTING CO.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, JR. - EDITOR.  
W. G. WHITE, JR. - EDITOR.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

Ex-Archbishop General Brewster  
died in Philadelphia on last  
Thursday.

Topeka, Kansas, went largely  
Democratic in the city election,  
last week, and Jim Bell and Rank-  
in Mason have sought themselves  
hoarse.

It will be difficult to find a  
successor to Mr. Chas. J. Bron-  
ston who will prosecute with  
equal skill and ability. But if he  
sees more profit in the practice  
of law than there is in the office  
of Commonwealth's Attorney, it can  
not be expected that he continue  
in office. It is not only a man's  
privilege but his duty to do the  
best he can.

HAS GIVEN BOND.  
Kentucky's new Treasurer,  
Judge S. G. Sharp, has given  
bond and is ready to enter upon  
the duties of the office. The  
bondsmen are: C. W. Fouché,  
Milton Young, J. H. James, John  
S. Phelps, P. F. Johnston, James  
H. Mulligan, Mitchell C. Alford,  
L. M. Land, W. D. Nichols, J. W.  
Rhodes, J. T. Slade, John Ready  
and John C. Rogers—fifteen in  
all. Several of the gentlemen  
went to Judge Sharp and request-  
ed to be allowed to act as one of  
his sureties. Mat Walton a  
Recorder of the city of Lexington,  
has indorsed on the back of the  
bond that the bondsmen are  
good for \$400,000, \$100,000 more  
than the sum required by law.

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.  
The following official statement  
has been issued by the Inter-  
national Council of Women:

"The International Council of  
Women, in session in the city of  
Washington from March 25th to  
April 1st, inclusive, in closing  
makes public announcement that  
fifty-three different organizations  
of women have been represented  
on its platform by eighty-seven  
speakers and delegates from  
England, France, Norway, Den-  
mark, Finland, India, Canada and  
the United States. All of these  
organizations, but four, are of  
national scope, and three are of  
international scope. The subject  
of education, philanthropy, legal  
conditions, temperance, industries,  
organization, social purity, politi-  
cal conditions and religion have  
been discussed.

"While no restriction has been  
placed upon the fullest expression  
of the most widely divergent  
views upon these vital questions  
of the age, it is cause for rejoicing  
that the sessions, both private  
and public, have been absolutely  
without friction.

"It is the unanimous voice of  
the council that all institutions of  
learning and of professional in-  
struction, including schools of  
theology, law and medicine, should  
in the interest of humanity, be  
freely opened to women as to  
men. That opportunities for in-  
dustrial training should be gener-  
ally and as liberally provided  
for one sex as for the other; and  
the representatives of organized  
womanhood in this Council will  
steadily demand that in all voca-  
tions in which both men and  
women are engaged equal wages  
shall be paid for equal work; and,  
finally that an enlightened society  
should demand that only adequate  
expression of the high civiliza-  
tion which is its office to  
establish and maintain, an iden-  
tical standard by personal purity  
and morality for men and wom-  
en."

THE LEGISLATURE.  
In the Senate, Mr. Harris  
was granted leave to bring in the  
following bill, and moved its refer-  
ence to the Committee on Banks  
and Insurance:

"SECTION 1. That the Governor  
and Secretary of State shall bi-  
ennially select one or more chartered  
National Banks of the State, which  
bank or banks shall be the depositories  
of the public moneys of the  
State for two years from the first  
of January next succeeding such  
selection, provided that the said  
Governor and Secretary of State  
may at any time change the de-  
positories.

"Sec. 2. All public money of the  
State, paid to the Treasurer shall  
be immediately deposited in  
said depositories, for which the  
Treasurer shall take duplicate  
receipts, one of which he shall file  
with the Auditor, and said public  
money shall not be drawn out  
except on the check of the Treasurer,  
countersigned by the Auditor.

"Sec. 3. In making selections of  
such depositories, the Governor  
and Secretary of State shall take  
into consideration the best terms  
offered by any such bank, or  
banks, and may contract for a  
rate of interest on the average  
deposits, and to that end the  
Governor and Secretary of State  
shall advertise for proposals by  
not less than four weekly inser-  
tions in a newspaper printed at  
the seat of Government, and  
another paper printed at Louis-  
ville, before making selection.

"Sec. 4. The Governor and  
Secretary of State shall select  
such depositories for this current  
calendar year without advertise-  
ment as above provided.

"Sec. 5. No check for public  
money shall be drawn upon such  
depositories, except upon the  
warrant of the Auditor, drawn  
upon the Treasurer as now or  
may be hereafter provided for by  
law.

"Sec. 6. The depositories se-  
lected as herein before provided

shall execute bond with good  
surety to the satisfaction of the  
Governor and Secretary of State,  
conditioned that they will safely  
keep and pay only according to  
the law the public moneys.

"Sec. 7. The Governor and  
Secretary of State shall cause to  
be published each month, in a  
paper at the seat of Government  
and one in Louisville, the state-  
ment of the Treasurer and Au-  
ditor, and of the President or Cash-  
ier of the depositories, of the  
amount of receipts and disburse-  
ments during the month, and of  
the amount of State funds on hand  
in the depositories at the close of  
the preceding month.

"Sec. 8. The Governor shall  
have authority to require at any  
time a full statement of the con-  
dition of the Treasurer from the  
Auditor, Treasurer and the depositories."

Mr. Harris made a personal re-  
quest for an early consideration.  
He has talked with numerous per-  
sons on the subject, all of whom  
approved it, and in addition sub-  
mitting it to Auditor Hewitt, who  
has been advocating some like  
method for a long time.

The Senate concurred in the  
house resolution to investigate  
the affairs of the State Geology  
and Register of the Land Office,  
and also agreed to allow the com-  
mittee assigned to the Institute  
for the Feeble Minded an expert.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.  
In discussing the proposition  
of building another railroad  
through Richmond, the considera-  
tion of freight rates is important.  
Every man woman and child  
the county is affected by freight  
rates. No matter whether he be  
a man of vast estate, or a man  
who earns his living by daily toil,  
he is interested in securing as low  
a rate of freight as possible.

At present, as for several years  
past, the bulk of freight to and  
from Richmond is hauled by the  
Kentucky Central Railroad. We  
unhesitatingly say that the Ken-  
tucky Central is a good and re-  
liable road, bringing in and taking  
away freight with care and  
promptness, and at as low a rate  
as any other road would do under  
the same circumstances. To say  
further, we are inclined to believe  
that the Kentucky Central, being  
a home institution, is more reason-  
able than most other railroads  
which have been in its place.

But human nature is the same  
now as it was in the beginning and  
ever shall be, and the Kentucky  
Central is governed by the unal-  
terable rule of demand and supply  
which forms the groundwork of  
political economy. It is entirely  
correct for the gentlemen who  
operate the Kentucky Central to  
charge and receive every cent for  
their work that the demand and  
supply accord them. It is to be ex-  
pected that they charge the full rate  
allowed them by circumstances.  
If you can better afford to pay  
the Kentucky Central 27 cents a  
hundred on certain freight from  
Cincinnati to Richmond than to  
have it hauled in wagons, it is  
right they should charge that  
rate, no matter at what lower rate  
they could haul it and still make  
money.

We assure you that if there were  
but one newspaper in all the  
country, and that were the CLIMAX,  
you could not get it at \$1.50 a  
year. You well know that there  
were but one grocery in Madison  
county such could not be bought  
at 6 cents a pound as at present.  
There were but one dry goods  
store, and would be higher than  
it now is.

Two railroads in Richmond  
would make competition in  
freights, and "competition is the  
life of trade." Goods, wares and  
merchandise would come at a  
lower rate, and stock and grain  
would go away at a lower rate.

Why do numbers of farmers in  
Madison drive their milks and  
horses to Lexington to ship them?  
Because there are no competitive  
roads at Lexington, and rates are  
lower there than here.

Why do parties going to remote  
states go to Lexington to buy  
their tickets? Because the rates  
there are lower.

Richmond wants competition in  
freights. Every farmer, every  
trader and every merchant feels  
the need of it.

We have before us a rate book  
of a railroad giving the rates on  
freight from Louisville to points  
in the South. At a glance you  
can tell whether a town has one  
railroad or more than one. It is  
conspicuous that the one-railroad  
towns have invariably a higher  
rate of freight than those towns  
having competition. The rate to  
Bowling Green, a one-railroad  
town, is four cents, while it is  
three cents to Nashville, yet Bowling  
Green is only half way between  
Louisville and Nashville. The rate to  
Chattanooga, a one-railroad point,  
is \$1.02, while to Jacksonville,  
Florida, it is only 89 cents. The  
rate to Greenville, Tennessee, is  
\$1.15; to Fernandina, Fla., only 89  
cents; to Meridian, Mississippi,  
87 cents; to Hot Springs, Ark.,  
the same as it is to San Antonio,  
Texas. And so it goes throughout  
the South. And the South is no  
exception to the rule.

We have never seen a factory  
of any importance where there  
was not competition in freight.  
The freight rate from Lexington  
to Frankfort is nearly as great as  
the freight rate from Frankfort  
to Richmond, less than a hundred  
miles, is half as much as that  
from Louisville to Galveston—  
1,400 miles. The freight rate  
from Cincinnati to Richmond, on  
4th class matter, is 33 cents per  
hundred pounds, while the same  
from Cincinnati to Mobile, Ala-  
bama, is only 42 cents, and to  
New Orleans is only 53 cents.

Have we not said enough to  
convince you that competition in  
freight rates is what Richmond  
wants?

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Madison County  
are requested to meet in Convention  
at the Court-house in Richmond on Sat-  
urday, April 21, 1888 at 10 o'clock p. m.  
for the purpose of selecting delegates to  
the Republican State Convention, of May  
2nd, and for the transaction of other  
business which may be found necessary.  
The several Magisterial districts will be  
entitled to one vote for every twenty-  
five votes cast for Hon. W. O. Bradley,  
at the last August election, and a vote for  
any fraction thereof of thirteen or more.  
The representation will, therefore, be as  
follows:

Richmond 23, Glad 13, Foxtown 8,  
Kirkville 10, Union 5, Pooey 5, Elliston  
10, Million 6, Yates 9.

The Republican Committees of the  
several districts are invited to call con-  
ventions for the selection of delegates,  
but, in default of such action, the Republi-  
cans present will be entitled to cast the  
votes of the several districts.

For the Republican County Commit-  
tee:

E. T. BURNAM, Chairman,  
L. V. DODGE, Secretary,  
Richmond, Ky., April 7, 1888.

THE RICHMOND, NICHOLASVILLE, IR-  
VINE AND BEATTYVILLE RAIL-  
ROAD PROPOSITION.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
MADISON COUNTY COURT,  
April Term, April 10, 1888.

This day appeared by Counsel in  
April Court more than fifty of the resi-  
dent tax payers of Madison county,  
and presented their written applica-  
tion signed by them, requesting that  
the question of subscribing in behalf  
of Madison county for twenty-five  
hundred shares of the capital stock of  
the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine  
and Beattyville Railroad Company be  
submitted to the vote of the legal  
voters of said county upon the terms  
and conditions contained in said  
writing, the election to be held on the  
28th day of April, 1888. Said applica-  
tion, heretofore lodged in the Clerk's  
Office, is now ordered to be filed and  
spread upon the records of this court.

By authority of an act of the Gen-  
eral Assembly of the Commonwealth  
of Kentucky entitled, "An act to  
incorporate the Richmond, Nicholas-  
ville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad  
Company," approved March 10, 1888,  
in response to the aforesaid written  
application, and upon the motion of  
said Railroad Company, it is now or-  
dered by this Court that an election  
be held in accordance with the pro-  
visions of said Act, on the 28th day of  
April, 1888, to take the sense of the  
legal voters of said county upon the  
question, whether said county shall  
subscribe to the capital stock of said  
Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine  
and Beattyville Railroad Company the  
sum of two hundred and fifty thousand  
dollars to be paid in the negotiable  
bonds of said county, with coupons at-  
tached, said subscription to be made  
upon the following terms, conditions  
and limitations, viz:

1st. That the county of Madison  
shall subscribe for twenty-five hun-  
dred (2500) shares of the capital stock  
of said Railroad Company, being two  
hundred and fifty thousand dollars of  
said stock, and pay for the same the  
negotiable coupon bonds of the said  
county to be taken at par payable  
thirty years after date, but redeemable  
in whole or in part, at the option of  
the county, at any time after five  
years, said bonds to bear interest at  
the rate of five per cent per annum,  
payable semi-annually, the principal  
and interest to be payable at the Louis-  
ville Banking Company, in Louisville,  
Kentucky. But if said county shall  
elect to pay any of said bonds after  
the expiration of five years, and before  
the expiration of thirty years, it shall  
give thirty days notice in writing to  
said bank, prior to the next succeeding  
2nd day of January, (which shall be the  
day in each year in which such  
payment can be made, unless it falls  
on Sunday, when it shall be upon the 2nd)  
of its intention to make the payment,  
and the amount thereof. The bonds  
lowest in number shall be the first re-  
deemed.

2nd. If a majority of the legal voters  
of said county, cast at said election,  
are in favor of said subscription, then  
said bonds shall be executed according  
to the provisions of the charter of said  
railroad company, and deposit with  
a Trustee, or Trust Company, to be  
hereafter selected by the charter pre-  
scribers, and to be held by said Trustee  
or Trust Company, until said Railroad  
Company may be entitled to the same,  
according to the terms and conditions  
hereinafter set forth. And, at the same  
time that said bonds are delivered  
to said Trustee, or Trust Company,  
certificates for twenty-five hundred  
(2500) shares of the capital stock of  
said Railroad Company shall be de-  
posited by it with said Trustee, or Trust  
Company, to be held until said county  
is entitled to the same, according to the  
conditions hereinafter mentioned.

And said County agrees not to con-  
solidate with any other Company,  
without the consent of the Madison  
County Court.

3rd. Said Trustee, or Trust Company,  
shall deliver one hundred and twenty-  
five thousand (125,000) dollars of said  
bonds to the said Railroad Company,  
or to its order, when it shall have com-  
pleted its independent line of road, of  
standard gauge, from a point in the  
line between the counties of Wood-  
ford and Jessamine, near Keosau,  
across the county of Jessamine, and  
across the Kentucky river at a point  
within one mile of the mouth of Paint  
Lick Creek, or Tates Creek, or some  
place between these two points, and  
thence across the county of Madison to  
the city of Richmond, and shall have  
placed its line from Richmond to the  
Edell county line under contract with  
a sufficient number of workmen upon  
the same to guarantee its speedy com-  
pletion, and shall have graded its road-  
bed to the Edell county line, and shall  
have caused a train of passenger cars  
drawn by a steam engine to be run  
from the city of Richmond across the  
counties of Madison and Jessamine,  
through Nicholasville, over its own  
road to the Woodford county line, and  
thence over the Louisville Southern  
Railroad, and its connection to the city  
of Louisville.

Said Trustee, or Trust Company,  
shall deliver to said Railroad Company,  
or its order, the remaining one hundred  
and twenty-five thousand (\$125,000)  
dollars of said bonds when said rail-  
road Company shall have completed  
its independent line of road from the  
city of Richmond, across the county  
of Madison to the Edell county line in  
the direction of Beattyville, thence  
across the counties of Edell and Lee to  
a point on the Kentucky River, at or  
near Beattyville, and shall have caused  
a train of passenger cars drawn by  
a steam engine, to be run over its road  
from its said terminus on the Ken-

tucky River, at or near Beattyville,  
through the counties of Edell, Lee,  
Madison, through the city of  
Richmond, and across the county of  
Jessamine, and thence over the Louis-  
ville Southern, or its connections, to  
the city of Louisville. Said company  
agrees not to use any part of any road  
now being operated in Madison coun-  
ty as a part of the road it hereby agrees  
to construct, and agrees to erect depots  
along its line in this county not more  
than five miles apart, and to furnish  
facilities thereat for handling all  
freights.

4th. At the same time that each  
one hundred and twenty-five thousand  
dollars of said bonds are delivered to  
said Railroad Company, the said Trustee  
or Trust Company shall deliver to the  
County Judge of Madison county, a  
corresponding amount of said Rail-  
road Company's capital stock to be  
owned and held for the use and  
benefit of Madison county, and any  
dividends declared on said stock shall  
be applied to the payment of the  
interest in said bonds, until the same  
are extinguished.

Said Railroad company shall begin  
work upon its said line in Madison  
county within six months from the  
date of the subscription made by said  
county, and said company, and shall  
complete its road and terminal depots  
in Richmond within two years after said  
period of six months, and shall com-  
plete its road from Richmond to its ter-  
minus at or near Beattyville within  
four years from the date of said sub-  
scription. If either of the conditions,  
aforesaid, is not complied with, said  
Trustee, or Trust Company, shall not  
deliver to said Railroad Company the  
amount of bonds dependent upon the  
completion of the corresponding part  
of the road, and in case said Railroad  
Company fails to comply with either  
said conditions, as to time, the said  
Trustee, or Trust Company, shall de-  
liver the corresponding amount of  
said bonds back to the County Judge  
to be destroyed. And said Company  
agrees that said line of road shall be  
continued to be operated as complete.

Before said Trustee, or Trust Com-  
pany, shall deliver any of said bonds  
to said Railroad Company, the inter-  
est coupons that have been matured  
shall be cut off and destroyed, and if  
any of said coupons have partially  
matured, said Trustee, or Trust Com-  
pany, shall enter credit thereon for  
the part that has matured before de-  
livering the same.

And said Railroad Company agrees  
that the subscription need not be made  
for Madison county until thirty days  
have elapsed after said election.

6th. Said county agrees that it  
will furnish sufficient cars to transport  
coal to any of its depots in Madison  
county, from any point on its line, or  
extension thereof, at not exceeding  
three cents per ton per mile, and that  
it will furnish a sufficient number of  
cars to transport lumber, iron and  
stone from any point on its line or  
extension thereof to any of its stations  
in Madison county at not exceeding  
four (4) cents per hundred pounds, and  
shall not at not exceeding \$10.00 per  
car or of 25,000 pounds; and further  
agrees that there shall be no discrimi-  
nation against freights destined to origi-  
nating at any of its stations in Mad-  
ison county; and if it shall violate  
any part of this agreement, the person  
injured thereby shall have a right of  
action against the company therefor,  
and the company shall be held liable  
as a lien prior to any lien created  
that may hereafter be placed upon the  
road; and this company further agree  
that they will not employ convict  
labor in building said road throughout  
Madison county.

It is therefore ordered that the  
Sheriff of Madison county shall open  
a poll at the several voting places in  
this county, on the 28th day of April,  
1888, for the purpose of taking the  
sense of the legal voters of said  
county as to whether or not the  
aforesaid proposed subscription shall  
be made to the capital stock of  
said railroad company, of which poll  
and election said Sheriff shall give  
notice by having this order published  
in each of the county papers for,  
at least, two issues of said papers,  
immediately preceding said day of election,  
and by posting printed hand-bills of  
this order at the Court-house door in  
Richmond, and in one or more public  
places in each election district of this  
county, for at least ten days prior to  
said election. Officers shall be appoint-  
ed to hold said election and make  
return thereof to the County Judge,  
as in case of ordinary elections, and  
the County Clerk shall provide there-  
for, with poll books, and shall give  
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# THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

Court of Claims next Monday.

See Covington & Mitchell's announcement.

Farm for sale near Richmond. See advertisement.

Two residences are building on the Powell addition.

The big hotel and the new railroad will come arm in arm.

There are nine residences in course of construction in Richmond.

A number of parties want Squire J. H. Powell to stand for Mayor of Richmond.

The Legislature has changed the line of holding Common Pleas Court in this county.

Mr. H. B. Dillingham wants \$500 an acre for his land east of town, and he will get it.

Never employ a doctor who is on speaking terms with an undertaker.—Washington Critic.

Maj. A. J. Reed will deliver the I. O. O. F. anniversary address at Mt. Sterling on the 25th.

The county Court of Claims meets on next Monday, April 16th. Present your claims against the county.

The longest freight train we have ever seen on the Kentucky Central passed through Richmond Sunday.

A lot valued at \$5,000, the property of Capt. R. B. Terrell, died with distemper, last week, and two others are sick.

Mrs. J. Speed Smith has received an extensive consignment of spring flowers, which she wishes you to inspect.

You can't buy a better work at Waco at the same figures you could two months ago. They smell a railroad.

Cast your spies into Mrs. A. D. Felt's military window on Second street, if you want to see a thing of beauty.

Mr. C. B. Hamilton, salesman for Ellis & Adams, Silver Creek, is in Cincinnati purchasing a large stock of spring goods.

Mrs. L. D. Maupin has returned from Cincinnati with a delightful stock of millinery. Has opened a store at Kingston.

Squire J. H. Powell sold, last week, thirty shares of Winchester Bank stock at \$10 per share, or \$1,200. He gave \$5,000 for it.

Engle Brothers, boots and shoes, beer &c., who have moved to Richmond for the past several years, removed yesterday to Mr. Sterling.

The announcement by Commonwealth's Attorney Boush that he means to resign in June, has brought out a number of aspirants.

By popular vote it has been decided in Atlanta that hereafter whiskey shall be called by its right name.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Messrs. A. D. Ruff, Edgar Insley, E. E. Archer and W. D. Aiverson note their objections over to Lexington to action on the Smithy, and returned that afternoon.

Dr. R. N. Kewerson, late of this place, now of Knoxville, in writing to renew his subscription, remarks that he and wife and baby were well, and his practice is good.

The Rock Band Concert company at the Court-house next Monday, April 16th, under the auspices of the M. E. Church. Price 50 and 25 cents. Tickets at Stockton & Willis's.

The first passenger train run over the Louisville Southern road carried Director W. H. McBrayer and family, and a party of friends from Harrodsburg to Lawrenceburg Thursday.

The fire insurance firm of Powell & Fortman has dissolved, and a new firm composed of Capt. J. Speed Smith and Mr. C. S. Powell has been formed. Office same as Powell's law office.

Jim Mitchell who killed Haley in Glade precinct, several years ago, and was sent to the penitentiary, died in that institution on Sunday night, April 1st, and was buried in this county, last week.

Hon. James French Winn, of Winchester, was here last week. He is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, and thinks Madison ought to stand by him, as Clark stood so nobly by Judge Scott.

Horticulture is taught in the common schools of Germany. The pupils are required to bud, graft, transplant, plant seeds, etc., and they are given instructions on the subject of soil growth, adaptation of varieties of soil, climate, etc.

Mr. Wm. Long, formerly foreman at the Richmond Planning Mills, has returned to Richmond and again entered upon the work of contracting and building. He and Mr. Charley Coley have formed a partnership. Both are good workmen.

Judge Thomas J. Scott wrote an opinion of five thousand words in the Cornelison habeas corpus case, in substance that a Magistrate can not lawfully set aside a decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Cornelison was thereupon remanded to jail.

Mr. Patrick, attorney at law, Jackson, Breathitt county, was in Richmond last week. He says the Louisville Southern will meet with a warm welcome in his county. Wants to see Madison county people have delightful fires, when we get that Troublesome Creek canal coal from Breathitt?

Among the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the candidacy for Commonwealth's Attorney are Mr. J. A. Sullivan and Hon. James R. Burnam, of this place; Hon. James F. Winn, of Winchester; Mr. Emmett Leason and Chas. Hanson, of Paris; Mr. Cuthbert, of Nicholasville, and Maj John H. Allen, of Lexington.

Plant Trees.

Now is the time to beautify your grounds by planting trees. Trees not only adorn your premises but render them more pleasant and healthful. The most beautiful cities, towns, villages and countries have trees. There is an abundance of room in Richmond for trees. Let us have trees.

## THE AGRICULTURE.

This is the name of a monthly paper edited and published by the Beattyville Episcopal School. It is printed at THE CLIMAX office. It is a most new, well edited journal.

## ESTATE SPRINGS.

Mr. J. M. Thomas, of Paris, part owner of E-ill Springs, passed through here yesterday, going to Irvine. He said the buildings and grounds would be put in good order and unusual in improvements offered the public.

## MEETING OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

By order of the Executive Committee, Dr. Will Jennings, President, requests a full meeting of the Ex-Confederate soldiers at the Court-house, in this city, on Saturday, April 14th, at 2 o'clock. All important matters are to be attended to.

## SHOT DEAD.

On last Friday morning before sun-up, Mrs. James Newby attempted to commit suicide at her home on Tate's Creek. She placed the muzzle of a rifle under her chin and fired. The ball cut away the tongue and passed out at the corner of the left eye. She was perhaps 45 years old. Cause unknown.

## LOST AGAIN.

Mr. J. C. Lyster has rented the house on Second street, next door to the Garrett House, just vacated by Engle brothers, and will open up a store of clothing, shoes, &c. He has been to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Decatur, and elsewhere, but has decided to put his faith in Richmond. He sees the Louisville Southern drawing apace and coming near.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Messrs. E. Forman & Son, owners of Bonanza Mills, have contracted with a Cincinnati house for an Edison electric light to be put into the mill, which is extensively operated day and night, by Forman, Chenaunt & Co. The plant costs \$500, exclusive of the motor power, which power will be furnished by the mill. The light will be turned on in about two weeks. Isn't that enterprise? Let the R. N. I. & B. R. come on.

## HAS RESIGNED.

Rev. H. T. Daniel, late pastor of the Baptist Church, this place, has resigned his charge at Glasgow, Ky., on account of ill health. Mrs. J. A. Higgins, this place, sister of Mrs. Daniels, was at Glasgow, last week, and tells us that Mr. Daniel is dangerously sick, and was thought to be dead for twenty minutes, but revived. He is exceedingly delicate, and will take a season of recreation. His numerous friends here will be sorry to hear of his misfortune, and wish him a speedy recovery.

## ELIZABETH AND ELLIC.

Since the publication in last week's CLIMAX of the article on Elizabeth Zure, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and the heroine who saved the fort from the Indians in the early days of Cincinnati, we learn that she was an aunt of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian church. By the way, that distinguished gentleman has a grand daughter and a grand niece in Richmond—Mrs. P. L. Hagerman and her cousin, Miss Campbell, the vocalist. She is a daughter of the editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, and who succeeded the nomination of Garfield for President in the Chicago convention.

## FIRE.

About 8 o'clock Thursday evening fire broke out in the rear of Mr. James Bennett's residence, on Main street. But the fire department and the citizens generally responded readily, and the wooden structure was destroyed. It contained a quantity of meat and other things. Loss several hundred dollars. But the house proper was cleared of its contents, and likewise that of Judge J. W. Bledsoe. For a short time it looked as if the entire block, including the Willis House and the Wheeler property would go, but the wind was from the South, and the fire originated on the North side. Mr. Bennett tenders his warmest thanks to the large number of persons who so nobly fought the flames. The little engines did good work, but there ought to be a some more practice and better discipline in the fire department. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

## THE TILL FAMILY.

The large audience who last evening filled Plymouth Church were agreeably surprised by a concert of a most unique and original character. The Till Family, known as the Rock Band Concert Company, filled a program every number of which was enthusiastically received. The strange instrument which constituted the platform, composed of several pieces of gray rock arranged like the keys of a piano excited great curiosity, but when the most liquid and delicious music was caused by tapping these veritable boulder stones the interest was intense. These Cumberland stones seemed to contain the very poetry and music of the Lake during the days of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey who made the beautiful region of Skiddaw and Derwentwater vocal with their song. Many strange instruments were performed on during the evening.

—Daily Standard Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 11th, 1888.

## OF INTEREST TO WITNESSES.

The following rule in regard to witnesses was made by Judge Morton at the late term of the Circuit Court: Hereafter witnesses for the Commonwealth in a felony case must claim for attendance during the trial, at its close, or when the case is continued. Witnesses in attendance upon the Court, but not present in the room at the conclusion of the trial or the continuance of the case, and who do then claim attendance will not be permitted to claim or offer any excuse for not being present during the trial or the continuance of the case. If a witness is continued, he will not be allowed to offer an excuse for his absence and claim for his attendance until at the next term of the Court at the time of disposition thereof, either by trial or continuance. Witnesses in all cases when they fail to claim at the time of the trial or continuance of a case must apply to the Court for allowance for attendance through either the Commonwealth's Attorney or County Attorney. The Clerk will on and at the beginning of each term of the Court post a copy of this order in three of the most conspicuous places about the Court House.—Register.

## LOUISVILLE SOUTHERN.

Work is progressing rapidly upon the Louisville Southern road, and is expected that the last rail will be laid by May 14. Shelbyville, one of the handsomest and wealthiest towns in the State, will welcome the completion of the work in true Kentucky style, with a banquet and speeches and a grand hurrah.—Courier Journal.

## COMMANDEY OFFICERS.

Election of officers Richmond Commandery No. 15, Knight Templars, April 3, 1888.

Sir D. W. Tribble, Eminent Commander.

Sir R. C. Stockton, General Cominander.

Sir W. F. Francis, Capt. General.

Sir J. A. Higgins, Prelate.

Sir C. D. Chenaunt, Sr., Warden.

Sir Wm. Bennett, Jr., Warden.

Sir J. E. Greenleaf, Treasurer.

Sir D. P. Armer, Recorder.

Sir J. J. Brooks, Standard Bearer.

Sir E. D. Ballard, Sword Bearer.

Sir J. M. Riddell, Warden.

Sir J. Speed Smith, Capt. General.

## POST-OFFICES.

Madison county has a greater number of post-offices than one would think, who has not considered the question. There are nearly two dozen—Richmond, White Hall, Cleveland, Red House, Ford, Union City, Doyleville, College Hill, Waco, Drownville, Speedwell, Conals, Terrell, Harris, White Station, Berea, Point Lick, Wallaceburg, Silver Creek, Kirkville, Cotonsburg, Edenton, Ruthton, Millton, Perkins, but Cleveland is just across the river in Fayette county, yet is patronized as much by the people of Madison as those of Fayette. And while Ford is across the river in Clark county, yet a number of Madison people get their mail there. Point Lick is just over the creek in Garrard county, but the same may be said of it as Cleveland and Ford. Altogether, it is obvious that Madison is well supplied with post-offices.

## COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS.

As per summons, the eighteen Magistrates of the county met in the Court-house on Tuesday. County Judge Chenaunt presided. The petition of more than fifty tax payers was presented asking that the proposition for Madison county to subscribe \$250,000 to the capital stock of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville Railroad be submitted to the vote of the people. After a consideration of the subject, lasting through five or six hours, the proposition found elsewhere in this issue was formulated. Col. Bennett Young and Judge A. E. Richards, of Louisville, representing the Louisville Southern, were present and announced their willingness to answer any question that any one wished to ask. Judge Chenaunt announced that he wished every man, whether Magistrate or not, to say any thing desired, or to ask any question of the Court or of anybody else that would bear upon the subject before the Court. Squire Armer said that he observed in the audience several gentlemen who were opposed to the road, and he wished they would state any objections they might have to the road, or to the submission of the proposition. Messrs. William Arnold, Thomas D. Chenaunt, Dr. William Jennings and Squire Parks opposed the submission of the question to the people. The principal objection was that the amount was too great. Mr. Arnold spoke at length and denounced railroads generally. Mr. John D. Goodloe, Squire Coley and Squire Waco, of the Glade precinct, Senator Bennett, Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, Judge C. H. Breck, Mr. A. R. Burnam, Squire Willis and others made remarks. They favored the submission to the people. They thought the proposition well guarded and reasonable.

The vote stood 11 to 4 in favor of submitting. The four adverse votes were the two from Union, one from Foxtown and one from Kirkville.

## MR. WRIGHT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Numerous persons in Richmond will recall Mrs. Marie Wright, the stylish and versatile correspondent of the "Sunny South," Atlanta's great literary paper, last fall. The New York World's special Washington correspondence of last Thursday says: Mrs. Maria Wright, a well-known correspondent of this city, to-night enjoys the distinction of having been saved from a violent death, or at least a grave injury, by President Cleveland's heroism. While out riding with a friend near Oakview, the President's country place, yesterday morning, her horse became unmanageable. Taking the bit in his teeth he dashed up the road towards "Red Top," making every effort to unseat his rider. Mrs. Wright's strength was fast deserting her, and a serious accident was imminent, when from the little lane leading into Woodly Lane road, from the Tennyson road, were seen emerging the President and his Minister of Finance, Secretary Fairchild, on horseback. Taking in the situation at a glance, the Chief Executive put spurs to his horse and, like a knight of old, galloped to the fair one in distress. With a short and perilous stop he drew up in front of the now frantic beast upon which Mrs. Wright was struggling. This action seemed to fairly madden the horse, and he pitched and reared alarmingly. Dismounting with a hurried caution to the lady to keep cool, the President grasped the horse by the mane and bridle, and a desperate encounter ensued which left the succession to the first office in the land for a moment in doubt. Cleveland luck and Cleveland pluck prevailed, however, and by degrees the man acquired the mastery. By this time Secretary Fairchild and Mrs. Gilmore had come up from opposite directions; the former hastily dismounted to assist his chief. As Mrs. Wright was evidently worn out, the President surrendered the bridle to the Secretary, and now assisted the thoroughly exhausted lady to alight. With great forbearance he refrained from exercising her womanly prerogative of fainting, though the temptation was great, as she laughingly asserted to us to-night. With gentle grace, Mr. Cleveland inquired her pleasure, assuring her if she desired a few precursors conveyance back to the city, placing his stable and himself at her disposal. With the gift of her birthright, however, she announced her determination to conquer the beast, and ride back to town as she had ridden forth, the rider of her own horse. Teaching him to ride, the President remounted, and rode off as coolly as though he were in the habit of saving lives every day, and had really done nothing unusual.

## JUDGE BUCKNER IN COURT.

In legal circles yesterday the climax of conversation was a suit in Chancery by Col. R. W. Woolley against Judge B. F. Buckner, who until recently was his partner. The trouble dates back to the time of the dissolution of the partnership in January, 1887, and there were differences previously. Only a few close friends, however, had any intimation of possible litigation. The prayer of Col. Woolley's petition is that the court appoint a receiver to take charge of the assets, property and books of the late firm, pending the trial of the action, and to collect and preserve the same, subject to final judgment. It is further asked that the partnership be fully and finally settled, under orders that the plaintiff's balance be ascertained, that he be given a judgment for the amount, and that he be adjudged a lien upon all the assets and property of the firm for the payment of such balance and for whatever amount may be necessary to make him equal with the defendant in the division and distribution of the assets and property of the firm. It is further asked that all the assets of the firm be collected and disposed of to the best advantage. The Hon. Walter Evans is Col. Woolley's attorney.—Courier Journal.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Malcolm Lackey has returned from Boston.

Mr. W. O. Parrish, of Lily, was here this week.

Miss Hallie Owens, of Bath county, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Poyntz.

Dr. J. W. Walker, of Jackson county, was in Richmond, last week.

Maj. Hampton, of Booneville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Hargis, this place.

Messrs. W. T. Brooks, Jno. T. Hinton and G. C. Lockhart, of Paris, were here yesterday.

Dr. John W. Foster has returned from a month's sojourn among the hospitals of New York City.

Mr. A. C. Green, of the extensive cigar house of Fritz Bros., Cincinnati, was here last week, and secured a number of orders.

Mr. W. H. Polk, editor of the Lexington Drummer, was here last week. He has a number of readers over this way, and is getting out a live paper.

Rev. J. B. Parsons, of Jackson county, who studied at the Theological Seminary, Louisville, during the winter, spent a short time here, last week, on his way home.

Mr. George A. Lewis, proprietor of the Roundabout Printing House, Frankfort, was here yesterday. He had been up the river, and says the Government will, this summer, put in a lock in connection with the Berryville dam.

## RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Mr. Hurlbut, of Detroit, Michigan, who preached a series of sermons at Berea, has gone home.

Rev. Preston Blake has been holding a series of meetings the past ten days at Waco Baptist Church.

Rev. Mr. Lee, of Ohio, preached Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Baptist church, this place.

The Kentucky Chautauqua Assembly will meet at Woodland Park, Lexington, June 26th, and continue until July 6th.

Rev. C. P. Williamson closed a three-week meeting at Newport, on last Friday, with forty-eight additions—forty-four by confession.

Mrs. Laura E. Francis preached on last Sunday afternoon at her residence in Richmond on the Fulfillment of Prophecy.

She said in substance that for thirty years she had lived by faith and hope, but now the fulfillment of prophecy had come, and the Savior was on earth; that she had been to Illinois and seen him; and she did not merely believe but knew him to be the Son of God. A fair audience was present. Mrs. Francis will preach every Sunday afternoon, and the public is invited. They reached Richmond on Monday and are at Maj. C. F. Burnam's.

## MATRIMONIAL.

Hon. Jas. R. Burnam, of Richmond, and Miss Lula Gay, of Clark county, were married on Thursday morning, at Shreveport, Louisiana. Rev. Mr. Van Lear, late of Winchester, pronounced the ceremony. Miss Gay and her mother went South in the winter, and Mr. Burnam took advantage of the situation—brought her home and made a bridal tour both at once. Mr. E. Tutt Burnam, brother of the groom, was present. The party reached Winchester on Saturday. Miss Gay is one of the wealthy and attractive young ladies of Clark, and will receive a warm welcome from Mr. Burnam's numerous friends here.

## WACO.

Died, near this place, little son of William and Nannie Turpin aged one year.

Mr. George T. Grinstead, of Bybee, Tenn., has completed improvements on his house.

Rev. Preston Blake is holding a protracted meeting at the Waco Baptist church.

Lee Todd has returned from Louisville, where he has been purchasing his spring stock of goods.

Died, on Saturday, March 31st, Paris Scrivener, aged 17 years, crippled son of Mat and Fannie Scrivener.

The farmers in this section are very busy sowing out their planting gardens and preparing for planting corn.

Died, at Byretown, Monday, April 2nd, Essie Coyle, infant son of A. S. and Katie Coyle, aged two weeks.

Miss Bessie Baumstark, of this place, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rev. W. S. Grinstead, of Chaplin, Mason county.

Mr. John Baumstark has about completed his new store-room here, and Miss Bessie Baumstark and Miss Emma Poer will open up their new stock of millinery this week in said house.

E. H. Bybee has been appointed Deputy Clerk at this place by Thos. Thorpe, County Clerk. He will always be ready at his store here to wait on any one that wants to make deeds or mortgages of any kind.

The Bybetown M. E. Church holds a class-meeting first Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and preaching first Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Fred Grider, Pastor, Sunday school every Sunday evening at 8:30. D. Little, Supl. Prayer-meeting every Saturday evening at 7:30.

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## DIED.

Curran C. five-year-old daughter of J. Speed and Mary B. Smith died in Richmond, Ky., on Thursday, April 6th, 1888. Burial in the Richmond cemetery, with service by Rev. Preston Blake of the Baptist church.

Owen Parrish died at the home of his son-in-law, H. J. Lynch, in Richmond, Ky., on Sunday, April 8th, 1888, aged 70 years. Burial in the Richmond cemetery. Deceased had been an invalid for several years.

Mrs. Mornin Taylor died at her home on Silver Creek, Madison county, Ky., on Tuesday, April 10th, 1888, aged 59 years. Her death was the result of paralysis. The maiden name of deceased was Millon, and the funeral will occur to day, Elder Owen Young officiating, and burial in the Millon burying ground. She was the mother of ex-Postmaster John Taylor, of this place.

Mrs. Sally Deatherage died at her home four miles north of Richmond, in Madison county, Ky., on Friday night, April 6th, 1888, aged 94 years. Her maiden name was Phelps, and she was born within a short distance of where she died. She was married in 1811, and from that time resided in the same house. She was the mother of ten children—nine sons and one daughter, six of which sons are living. She joined the Baptist church about 1812, but went over to the reformation in the earliest days of Mr. Campbell's preaching in this State. The funeral occurred on Sunday, Prof. Hagerman officiating, and the burial in the family burying ground.

## DRIP ROCK.

Corn is scarce at \$4.50 per barrel.

F. B. Davidson is in Frankfort this



